

Hancock Department

HUNTING TOLL IS NOW FIVE

This Number of Fatalities in the North Woods

State Game Warden Gates is keeping a record of all hunting accidents in the north woods this year, and deputy wardens have received instructions to send in detailed statements of all shootings.

Already five fatalities have been reported, and the record of minor accidents is growing larger each day.

Among those who have suffered are the following:

Bert Wooster, of South Lyon, who was shot by a companion while hunting near Cummings, died within five minutes. He was "mistaken for a deer."

Orville Williams, a farmer, was shot in the neck, when his shotgun was accidentally discharged. He died to death. Williams lived at Hanover.

James McDonald, a section hand, shot and killed while at work on the railroad near Beechwood. The identity of the hunter, who "mistook him for a deer," is unknown.

Albert Lyon was shot and killed by a companion who thought he was a deer, in Alpena county.

At Peacock, Powell W. Whittlesey, a hunter from Ohio, was shot in the forearm when his gun was accidentally discharged. He is now in a hospital at Saginaw in a serious condition.

George McNeil, a farmer of Isabella county, was fatally shot by Charles McCall, a companion, while the two were hunting. Details of the shooting are lacking.

COUNCIL MEETS TONIGHT.

Important Matters Will Come Up For Consideration.

The Hancock council will meet this evening in the city hall when matters of importance will be up for consideration.

Mayor Ojala will appoint a successor to Alfred Congdon as alderman from the Third ward.

A report from the committee appointed to investigate the East-Hancock sewer matter will be received. Complaint was filed with the council at its last meeting that a roll prepared by the special board of assessors had never been acted upon, although it had been received at the city clerk's office. The council will have to pass on this roll and adopt a resolution authorizing that the roll be placed in the hands of the city treasurer for collection.

Secretary George L. Price of the Copper Country Commercial club will appear before the council and ask it to consider remitting taxes for a period of years to industries that may desire locating in Hancock. Mr. Price has already taken the matter up with Mayor Ojala.

INQUEST IS ADJOURNED.

To Hold Inquiry Into Nicholson Death Tomorrow Evening.

An adjournment was taken yesterday in the inquest to be conducted into the death of the late Duncan Nicholson. The inquest was set for last evening, but some of the witnesses could not be present and the jury will meet tomorrow evening to render its verdict.

The funeral of the late Mr. Nicholson took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Rouseau home on Ohio street. Rev. Reuben Crosby conducted the services.

Members of Mystic lodge, I. O. O. F., attended the funeral in a body. A delegation of Lake Linden Odd Fellows, of which lodge the deceased was a member, came to Hancock for the funeral.

RED LARGE PIMPLES ALL OVER FACE

Festered and Came to Head. Scratching Made Sores. Caused Disfigurement. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Face Now Clear.

1413 E. Genesee Ave., Saginaw, Mich.

"Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured me of a very bad disease of the face without leaving a scar. Pimples broke out all over my face, red and large. They festered and came to a head. They itched and burned and caused me to scratch them and make sores. They said they were seed water. At night I was restless from itching. When the barber would shave me my face would bleed terribly. Then scabs would form afterwards, then they would drop off and the so-called seed water would come back again. They were on my face for about nine months and the trouble caused disfigurement while it lasted."

"One day I read in the paper of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I received a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and it was so much value to me that I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment as the drug store. In about ten days my face began to heal up. I kept on using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in a very short time after, the scabs dropped off the red spots where they were vanished also. My face is now clear of the warts and not a scar is left." (signed) LeRoy C. O'Brien, May 12, 1913.

Cuticura Soap 25c, and Cuticura Ointment 50c, are sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

Take Popcorn Seriously; Your Uncle Sam Does

IS BIG ACHIEVEMENT.

First Rehearsal for "Messiah" Proves Capability of Chorus.

It is being borne in upon the music loving public of the copper country that the production of Handel's oratorio "The Messiah," which is to be made under copper country auspices at the Kerredge theater December 5 is an ambitious musical attempt that is certain to gain a success of esteem.

The chorus and accompaniments are to be of the copper country and the solo parts are to be done by four singers of international reputation in oratorio, concert and opera. Association with these singers and with Handel's score is going to be an education for copper country singers, an inspiration for future good work and it is not too much to expect that the enterprise will result in a choral society of merit and perhaps in time an annual musical festival.

The first rehearsal of the chorus with orchestra was given Tuesday night at the Presbyterian church. The orchestra consisted of ten pieces from the Calumet & Hecla organization, with Mrs. Blanche Jackson as one of the violins. The orchestral accompaniment was augmented by Mr. Beymer at the organ and Miss Paula Haire at the piano.

SHIPKEEPER IS TRANSFERRED.

Bitterman of U. S. S. Yantic Will Not Return to Hancock.

The Hancock division of the Michigan naval reserve has been advised that Keeper C. B. Bitterman will not return to the training ship Yantic for another year. He has been transferred from this district and will be assigned to a training ship in the east.

This news is disappointing to the members of the reserve here because it was expected that Mr. Bitterman would return to the Yantic when he left for Detroit last week to ship over. Mr. Bitterman came here a year ago and made himself popular with the members of his reserve.

A successor to Mr. Bitterman has not been named yet, at least no notification to this effect having been received here.

MANY DEER COMING IN.

Hancock Hunters Return From Huron Mountains With Licenses Filled.

The following hunters returned to Hancock this morning from Huron Mountains: Dr. De Maas, Louis Levy, H. Z. Brock and Ed. Hamilton. Each of the hunters returned with two deer and they say that there are more lower peninsula hunters in the Huron district this year than ever.

The party left here about a week ago in Mr. De Maas' boat but were forced to leave the boat because of the storm. They returned to Hancock and went to L'Anse by rail, from where they drove to Skanee and then went into the mountains.

I. O. O. F. NOMINATE OFFICERS.

Election Will Be Held the First Meeting in December.

At the meeting of the Mystic lodge, I. O. O. F., last Monday the following officers were nominated: Noble grand—William Dale. Vice grand—Steve Rickard and William Thomas.

Secretary—John Brewer. Financial secretary—William Jeffrey.

Treasurer—Dave Case. Another nomination will be held at the meeting next Monday evening. The election will be held the first meeting in December.

HANCOCK BREVITIES.

A meeting of the directorate of the Suomi college was held yesterday. Routine business was transacted.

Gus Salminen of Sulo has purchased the Hiltstrom home on Hancock street and will move to Hancock in the near future to reside.

Mrs. A. Haanpainen of Ironwood is visiting in Hancock.

Mrs. George Grace of Battle Creek is the guest of relatives here. Mrs. A. Peters of Quincy has returned from Grand Rapids, where she attended the wedding of her daughter Ethel to Paul Millard of Ionia. The marriage is the culmination of an acquaintance that sprang up during the time Mr. Millard was stationed at Quincy with the militia.

Fred King has returned from L'Anse where he hunted deer the early part of the week.

A dance will be given Friday evening in Germania hall under the auspices of Hancock council, Knights of Columbus.

WHY WILLIE WAS HILARIOUS

Little Willie had been permitted to enter the sickroom to view the small stranger who had arrived a few days before. He looked the little one over, with the disapproval natural to a disposed monarch. The nurse brought on the baby's bathtub and filled it with water. Then she started unwinding the baby's outer shell preparatory to bathing it, while Willie stood by watching the procedure with interest. Suddenly the light of understanding illumined his face and he rushed to the door.

"Hey, Sis!" he shrieked down the stairs, "come up, quick. They're going to drown it!"

The republic of Haiti has decided to reform and stabilize its currency and after Jan. 1, 1914, the monetary unit will be the gold gourde, weighing 418 grains, 900 thousandths fine, making it equal in value to the quarter dollar of the United States.

Lots and lots of folks look upon popcorn as something fit only for the circus, the summer park, and now and then the church fair or sociable, or maybe a child's birthday party. In other words, people, as a rule, do not take popcorn seriously, either in the home or as an article of trade. And that is where they are making a big mistake. After a great deal of research and experimenting, the Department of Agriculture is in a position to prove it.

The popcorn investigations of the department have been conducted by C. F. Hartley, the physiologist in charge of corn investigations, and J. G. Wilber, scientific assistant in the Corn Investigating Bureau. So well have they performed their work that Secretary of Agriculture Houston has had the reports printed in book form and liberally illustrated, for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the people of this country the joys and profits that attend the scientific and judicial cultivation of the little popping cereal.

"Among the things that add pleasure to country life," the department officially states, "popcorn should be given a prominent place. For affording a pleasant and healthful treat for the family during the long winter evenings and the holiday season it probably has no equal. The crisp popcorn is dear to the children's palate, and the 'popcorn and Christmas hemlock sprouting in the fire' have been enjoyed by both old and young for many generations. If every farm home would keep a supply of popcorn and a popcorn 'convenient fewer nickels would be spent for less wholesome knickknacks and more enjoyable evenings would be spent around the family hearth."

But popcorn, in addition to affording a healthful and entertaining diversion for little ones, also has considerable value as a food, and if properly prepared, the Department of Agriculture is in authority for the statement that it is far superior to many of the widely advertised so-called breakfast foods now on the market. Likewise popcorn is something that it pays to grow, although the department states that "no farmer should expect to become rich in a few years by growing popcorn"; but it adds that "if the good years are averaged up with the poor ones this crop will be found to pay about as well as field corn."

In a nutshell, popcorn, as a paying proposition for the market, depends largely upon the producer's ability to grow it of a good quality, store his corn properly, and market it advantageously.

"If it is desired," the department advises, "to grow popcorn as a field crop, the surplus stock that is not wanted for home use can usually be sold the local merchants at a fair price, or a profitable local trade may be built up by supplying it direct to consumers. Both of these methods should enable consumers to get a first-class article at a lower price than it would cost on the general market, and this practice is to be encouraged, as it enables consumers to make their own popcorn confections and thus have them fresh, in which state they are at their best."

Indicating the huge profits that may be had in the judicious marketing of popcorn the figures of the government

SILVER FLOW TO EAST.

British Mint Makes Profits of Millions Every Year.

London—The British exports of silver furnish a striking testimony to the importance of London as a distributing center for the precious metals.

In addition to large quantities of British silver coins sent to our own possessions abroad, particularly in recent years to British West Africa, we supply large amounts of silver to France, Germany, Russia, Portugal and even to South America, notably Brazil. It is, however, British India which still remains the great market for silver, though, indeed, a considerable proportion of the silver sent to India ultimately finds its way to China.

In the five years 1907-11 we sent 270,000,000 ounces of that metal to British India, being 60 per cent of the total silver exports; and if to this there be added 61,000,000 ounces sent to China (direct through Hongkong) and to the Straits Settlements, the total becomes 430,000,000 ounces sent to the east, or 70 per cent of all we shipped overseas.

There is, indeed, nothing in commerce more remarkable than the great stream of precious metal which flows continuously from west to east and is absorbed by the millions of India and China, like a river losing itself amongst the sands of a desert.

Of the silver in all forms brought into this country during the five years 1907-11, 182,000,000 ounces, or 70.4 per cent, came from the United States; Mexico followed next in order, but a long way behind, with nearly 40,000,000 ounces, or 5.7 per cent, mostly in bars; then Canada with 26,500,000 of bullion.

By a singular coincidence the next important source was an eastern one, the Straits Settlements sending 22,000,000 ounces in coin. Australia followed with 22,000,000, Peru with 14,500,000, and France and Spain each with 10,000,000 ounces.

Silver is a sensitive commodity and with great nationalities changing their monetary standards from a silver to a gold basis has passed through exciting and, one might say, trying times during recent years.

There is one regular buyer, however, to whom variations in the price make little difference—the British mint. In 1911 the mint paid £57,000 (\$125,000) for new silver bullion, and issued it in the form of coins representing a value of £1,746,498 (\$4,232,450), thus making an apparent profit of 165 per cent. Even after allowing

show that an outlay of between \$1 and \$1.50 for popcorn will produce about \$30 worth of popcorn in the form of five-cent packages. Furthermore sufficient corn to make \$30 worth of five-cent packages can be grown on a piece of land 40 feet long by 20 feet wide.

Now, if you happen to have a little piece of unused land, and take a notion to prove for your own satisfaction that popcorn is a profitable industry the Department of Agriculture is in a position to tell you how to do it, and this is the official "how to do it."

In order to succeed best with popcorn for home use it should not be left until the field and truck crops have been planted early, so it will have a long season in which to grow and mature. If harvested in an immature condition it will not give a flaky and crisp popcorn balls as can be made from fully ripened corn.

A good time to plant is when the oak trees begin to show their new leaves. A warm, well-drained location, free from marshy places, should be selected. A sandy loam, if available, is best. The soil should be plowed or spaded to a depth of eight inches or more and the surface of the plot thoroughly pulverized before planting. The rows should be about three feet apart. A small furrow two or three inches deep is sufficient. The kernels should be dropped eight or ten inches apart in the row and covered to a depth of about one inch. The planting should be done before the moist soil in the furrow has had time to dry out.

New popcorn may be used for popping as soon as it has dried out sufficiently, and if properly stored it should be ready for use by the time the Christmas season rolls around. If old popcorn does not pop because of being too dry, the popping quality can be somewhat restored by moistening or sprinkling the corn with water, and if it is too dry for this treatment the corn should be soaked and then spread out to dry for two or three days in the sun.

This is the official government way to pop popcorn to the best advantage. Do not take too much popcorn at one time, not more than enough to barely cover the bottom of the popcorn one kernel deep. Hold the popcorn high enough above the fire or heat to keep from burning the kernels or scorching them too quickly. The right degree of heat for best results in popping should make good corn begin to pop in one and one-half minutes. This should give the maximum volume increase in popping. If it begins to pop in less time, or if a large quantity of corn is put into the popper, it will not pop up so crisp and flaky. It takes much longer for the popping to begin, the heat is probably not great enough or the popcorn is of poor quality, or there may be other interfering causes, such as drafts or cold air.

To preserve the snowy whiteness of the popped kernels, the flame must be kept from striking them. This can be done by placing a plate of iron or a stove lid between the corn and the fire if a wire popper is used, or by using a pan popper if popping directly over a flame.

If the popcorn is in first-class condition and the heat properly applied one pint of unpopped corn should give fifteen to twenty pints of popped corn.

for the losses on worn silver coin withdrawn from circulation during the year, the profit appears at the rate of 84 per cent. Of the sum of £1,115,560 (\$5,575,330) which the mint handed over to the public exchequer, silver provided £939,987 (\$4,699,935), or 84 per cent.

SARCASM IN CLASS-ROOM.

In a well known Boston school there was a boy conspicuously dull at his Latin. He was a straightforward fellow and a gentleman by birth and breeding, but he was a bungler at syntax. One morning he had tangled himself in a simple phrase. The teacher asked him a question that should have cleared him. But the poor lad did not know the answer. Then the teacher leaned back in his chair, rolled his gray eyes to the ceiling, and said for all the class to hear: "I have been told that it is a hard thing to stuff a wildcat with butter, particularly if you have to do it with a hot awl; but that is child's play compared with putting Latin in a boy like this."

Of course the laugh came, but as the boys laughed they despised the teacher. "Sarcasm," said Carlyle, "is the language of the devil." Be that as it may, it has turned many a school-room into a place of torment.

A boy may be too dull to be in school; but while allowed to be there he can never be dull enough to justify a knife thrust from one whose first duty is to help and cheer him. In a strong suburban high school, not long ago, a teacher so disturbed and depressed his classes that a justly angered parent brought him to the notice of the school board. A few evenings later he found the teacher in his front hall, prostrate in apologies. Parents of troubled children should know that every competent school board regards sarcasm in the teacher as poison in the school.—Boston Herald.

EXPERT OPINION.

"Is marriage a failure?" asked the inquisitive bachelor. "Oh, no," replied the experienced divorce lawyer. "It is merely an opportunity to follow that good old rule, 'If at first you don't succeed, then try, try again.'"

In Hungary the number of members of all affiliated trade unions rose from 55,180 to 111,966 in the last year.

William Salzer, of New York, claims to own a bible 300 years old.

Pure Beer A builder of Health

The malted barley is a predigested food—hops a tonic of proven efficiency—the trifle of alcohol, only 4 1-2%, an aid to digestion.

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Reports by U. S. Consuls

(From Consul General Charles A. Holder, Christina.)

Port Utility Building.

The city of Christina has just agreed to lease to a private company for 50 years ground at the Langhagen (the long quay) for erecting a large warehouse to cost about \$375,000, and to be completed in 1916. It will be 450 by 80 feet with seven stories, besides having a basement and loft. The first floor will have a kitchen and lunch rooms to accommodate 200 people, besides a large room in which the state will install the parcel post divisions of the customs. The building will also have 96 storage rooms.

Correspondence in reference to obtaining plans and specifications of the building should be addressed to Herr Consul Jacob Schram, Store Strandgade, No. 1, Christina.

Funicular Railway for Quarry.

The Norway Tale Mills, operating a quarry at Valdres which annually produces large quantities of soapstone, used in various Norwegian industries and also exported to Finland, Germany and the United States, has recently installed American machinery to cut out the soapstone blocks instead of cutting them by hand. In this way the output will be greatly increased and the company, which is the first in Scandinavia to use machinery in producing soapstone, is increasing its force of workmen threefold and intends erecting small houses for them. To avoid shipping the stone over poor roads, a 3½ mile funicular railroad is also to be built. American manufacturers of railroad supplies should write in English to Johan Anderson, director of the Norway Tale Mills, Bergen, Norway.

(From Consul General A. M. Trackera, Berlin.)

Religious Census of Germany.

The results of that portion of the census of 1907 relating to the religious complexion of the population of Germany have just been published. They show that of the 61,720,529 people counted, 38,374,644 professed adherence to the Evangelical church, 22,549,485 to the Catholic church. In the eastern section of the empire 12,651,192 of the 18,747,937 making up the total population were Evangelical, 5,

758,072 were Catholic, and 242,877 were Jewish; in western Germany 20,213,325 of the total population of 28,854,132 were Evangelical, 8,330,729 Catholic, and 188,918 were Jewish, and in southern Germany 3,486,121 of the total population of 14,118,460 were Evangelical, 8,631,684 Catholic, and 445,704 Jewish. The 27,939,893 people in Prussia were divided as follows: Evangelical, 23,847,037; Catholic, 13,608,182; Jewish, 374,353; and the 6,596,163 people in Bavaria as follows: Evangelical, 1,861,079; Catholic, 4,668,108; and Jewish, 53,723. The small portion of the population not accounted for in each case was credited to non-Evangelical sects of the Christian faith or to non-Christian faiths.

(From Consul Alexander W. Weddell, Catania, Italy.)

Almond Crop in Eastern Sicily.

The almond crop in this district is practically biennial, a season of heavy yield being followed by a cravily diminished one. Harvesting begins about August 1 and is soon finished. The season of heavy exportation is October, November and December, though the outward movement continues until arrival of the new crop. The season of 1912-13 was good. The present crop will probably not represent more than a fifth of the preceding year's yield. The quantity compares favorably. This shortage of almonds has affected prices, which are some 50 per cent higher than those last season. Palma Girgenti shelled almonds are quoted at \$62.62, and the Etna product at \$73 per 100 kilos (\$20.46 pounds). The outlook is far maintenance of these high prices.

The heavy rains in the autumn of 1912 and the mild weather of December caused the trees to flower prematurely, and much damage was done by cold February weather.

(From Vice Consul General L. A. Bachelard, Auckland, New Zealand.)

Pacific Steamer Lines.

The energy displayed by the Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand, in developing its Vancouver line and putting on new and up to date steamers is now bearing fruit. Its latest addition is the fine new steamer Niagara, of 13,500 tons whose first voyage was announced from Vancouver in Daily Consular and Trade Reports for July 2, 1913. This vessel cleared from

Auckland on Aug. 2 on its second trip to Vancouver, via Suva and Honolulu, with a full complement of passengers, 300 in all, 120 of whom joined the ship at Auckland, and a large cargo of general merchandise. The principal items loaded at Auckland were 720 boxes of butter, 100 crates of rabbits, 1,000 carcasses frozen mutton, 7,016 quarters frozen beef, 42 cases meats, 200 sack hides, 930 bales New Zealand flax, 115 cases canned goods, 60 cases preserves and sundries.

The above figures refer to the cargo shipped from New Zealand, in addition to which the Niagara carried a large quantity from Australia.

In the San Francisco service additional tonnage is required, and the steamships Woolacha and Canada Cape have been added to the Sydney, Australia, Wellington, New Zealand and San Francisco service. Both these steamers are adapted to transporting frozen meat and dairy produce in cool storage, and are all the Union Steamship Co.'s steamers employed in the trade between New Zealand and Vancouver and Australia, New Zealand and San Francisco.

(From Consul William W. Canada, Vera Cruz.)

Concentrating Mill at Tezuitlan, Puebla.

Since the beginning of 1913 there has been under construction for the Tezuitlan Copper Co., an American corporation, at Aire Libre, Tezuitlan, Puebla, a concentrating mill having an initial capacity of 300 tons of ore per day. This is to be worked in connection with a direct smelting which has already been in existence for several years and which has also a capacity of 300 tons a day. The entire plant is now nearing completion and it is expected to be ready in October or November for operation on ores extracted from the mines of the company.

Practically all of the machinery installed in this mill, as well as the lumber and sheet-iron employed in the construction of the building, came from the United States by way of the port of Vera Cruz.

Since women's suffrage was granted in Illinois there have been three elections and on each occasion less than ten per cent of the eligible women voted.

In nearly every street in Japanese cities is a public oven, where, for a small fee, housewives may have their breakfasts, dinners or suppers cooked for them.